

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 30 of the specification (paragraph 0038 of the published application) as follows.

First leg 56 and second leg 58 may be assembled onto the sides of body 52 by threading bolts through counter-bored holes in the respective leg into nuts embedded or otherwise retained in body 52. (hardware not shown in Figures) Each of the legs 56, 58 includes a flat side surface 74 adapted for abutting a flat guide surface of a saw table fence. Any mounting hardware exposed along the side surface 74 should be mounted flush or counter-bored below surface 74 so as not to interfere with the smooth movement of side surface 74 across a guide surface. Apparatus 50 may be assembled to include one or both of first leg 56 and second leg 58, depending upon the requirements of a particular operation. The legs 56, 58, 60 each extend away from the underside 70 of body 52 to form respective work piece-contacting surfaces 76. These work piece-contacting surfaces 76 are preferably non-slip surfaces, being formed from a material that does not easily slide over a work piece surface, for example rubber or a thermoplastic elastomer containing a plurality of recesses such as grooves 77. The term non-slip is used herein with its common usage meaning that two surfaces will tend to stick together when a force is applied there between. The term non-slip need not imply a specific coefficient of friction, but rather is meant to include surfaces that are generally soft and adhering, such as rubber or other elastomers. The term non-slip as used herein excludes hard smooth surfaces such as metal or plastic having no special surface treatment, but may include such materials if treated to have a degree of roughness for imparting a non-slip property when forced against a work piece. A typical molded plastic part surface will have an inherent unevenness and hardness such that it will provide a slip surface when pressed against a work piece such as wood. A non-slip material may be molded into or may be attached to the bottom of the respective leg 56, 58 with an adhesive, or a non-slip material may be partially embedded into the bottom surface of the legs, or the material of the legs may be sufficiently roughened to be non-slip. It is preferred that the non-slip material used to form work piece-contacting surface 76 be slightly recessed from the first and second leg side surfaces 74 so as not to

interfere with the smooth movement of side surface 74 across a fence guide surface. In one embodiment, the non-slip surface may be an elastomer having a durometer measurement of 35-40. The elastomer is sufficiently soft that it will deform to accommodate the inherent unevenness of a molded plastic surface, thereby further increasing its non-slip property.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 19 of the specification (paragraph 0045 of the published application) as follows.

Another embodiment of a spacer is illustrated in FIG. 5. Spacer 96 is formed to have a generally rectangular shape with a first work piece-engaging surface 98 opposed a second work piece-engaging surface 100. First work piece-engaging surface 98 may be plastic or other slip surface material, while opposed second work piece-engaging surface 100 may be a non-slip surface, such as is formed by an integrally molded layer 102 of rubber or other elastomer. The non-slip surface 100 may include a plurality of recesses such as grooves 101 formed therein. Spacer 96 is attached to the side surface 74 of either the first leg 56 or second leg 58 of the apparatus 50 of FIG. 2 by tightening thumbscrews 104 which pass through slots 106 formed in a spacer rear wall 108. Thumbscrews 104 may be retained within slots 106 when the spacer 96 is not attached to an apparatus 50 by providing rubber washers 110 over the threaded bolt portion of thumbscrews 104. The rubber washers 110 fit into a recessed counter-bore (not illustrated) formed either in the rear wall 108 of spacer 96 or in the side surface 74 of the attaching leg 56, 58. Advantageously, spacer 96 may be attached to an apparatus 50 with either first work piece-engaging surface 98 or second work piece-engaging surface 100 facing downward to form a spacer bottom surface to engage an underlying surface.